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THE
RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE
IN THE
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT
OF
EPILEPSY,
AND
OTHER SEVERE NERVOUS DISORDERS;

POINTING OUT
A SAFE REMEDY FOR THESE COMPLAINTS,
Which has been effectually employed in above Fifty Cases of Epilepsy.

PUBLISHED FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT.

By THOMAS J. GRAHAM, M. D.

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AND AUTHOR OF A TREATISE ON THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF THE
PREVAILING DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

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THE SECOND EDITION.

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“The Art of healing has scarcely hitherto had any guide but the slow  
one of *Experience*, and has yet made no illustrious advances by the help of  
reason.”

Dr. HEBERDEN.

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OBSERVATIONS  
ON  
EPILEPSY.

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THE following brief observations, are written simply for the purpose of making persons, who are afflicted with epileptic or convulsive fits, acquainted with a medicine, which in my hands, and those of other respectable physicians, has been attended with the most gratifying effects in above fifty cases of genuine epilepsy. This being my only object, any particular consideration of the remote and immediate causes of the disorder, or of the precise mode in which the remedy I use operates and cures, will not be expected. I am not desirous of expatiating upon probabilities, and of advancing ingenious

conjectures on these points—the promulgation of facts alone engaging all my attention.

Private reasons, together with professional engagements, have prevented me, at present, from putting my thoughts and experience in the above diseases on paper, in a way suitable for drawing the attention of the profession to the remarkable powers of this medicine; but it has been so strikingly superior to every other remedy yet discovered in the cure of these distressing maladies, that I have considered it would be performing an acceptable service to the diseased, to acquaint them with its nature, proper doses, and apparent mode of operation, as it admits of being safely used by all persons. Indeed, such information is loudly called for, epilepsy being extremely frequent, for the most part intractable by all common means, and, therefore, almost universally neg-



lected by the profession; so that, if an unfortunate epileptic applies to a medical practitioner, he is, in general, either told that nothing can be done, or something is prescribed merely that offence might not be taken at entire inattention. I have seen a physician, a fellow of the college in London, refuse to prescribe for an epileptic gentleman, who accidentally fell into a fit in his presence, because, he said, no good could be effected! And there can be no hesitation in saying, that the common treatment of this complaint is trifling and worthless.

Now, that the usual character of epilepsy does not countenance such neglect is clear, since it is unquestionable, that from time immemorial, it has frequently been cured; plentiful evidence of which is to be found in the reports both of ancient and modern physicians. It is, confessedly, often of difficult manage-

ment; and where there is organic disease in the brain, the case, of course, is almost hopeless;\* but my observations and experience lead me to believe, that in the majority of cases, there is no existing disorganization; and, therefore, that a stricter and more patient attention to the complaint than is commonly given, will generally be rewarded with success. This

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\* I say *almost* hopeless, for it seems probable, that even where organic injury has been induced by a succession of violent paroxysms, and the mental faculties have been impaired—the case will sometimes admit of great relief, if not of absolute cure; for I am informed of one case of this description, (ascertained by dissection,) in which every faculty of the impaired mind was greatly improved, and the patient so far relieved by the use of the antispasmodic powders, that he would pass three months and more without a fit, and was recovered from a mopish, stupid state, to one of very tolerable health and comfort, in which he continued till he was subsequently carried off by an illness of a different kind.



is especially true of recent examples, which, notwithstanding their infancy, so generally defy all *routine* medicines.

I look upon a morbid susceptibility of the nerves, united to a derangement of the natural and healthy functions of some particular part or parts of this sensible apparatus, to be the immediate cause of epilepsy; and upon organic injury within the cranium, as a consequence, and not the cause of the fits. The prevalence of the contrary sentiment has probably been a chief reason why so little is attempted in this formidable malady.

I have been led to take this view of the ordinary nature and curability of epilepsy, from other circumstances, besides that of its having been so repeatedly cured by art, both in our day, and in former times. The age at which it usually first appears; its symptoms; its evident origin in many cases; its cure, in others, after a duration

of some years ; and even morbid dissection, all afford direct and substantial evidence in support of the opinions now delivered.

In a great majority of instances, this disease commences in early life, often at a tender age, and we cannot reasonably suppose, that it is then owing to diseased brain ; the intellects of its young subjects, their strength and vivacity, being, for the most part, unimpaired. Besides, it sometimes disappears spontaneously when attacking a patient at this period, and the deaths of epileptic infants or children, either from the severity of the complaint, or from other causes, have been so few, that dissection here gives no support to the idea.

Its symptoms are those of general convulsions, and our acquaintance with the usual causes of these, and of the individuals most liable to them, is likewise un-



favourable to the notion I would now oppose. Their causes do not exist in the brain, but generally in the alimentary canal, or a particular part of the nervous apparatus. Irritation of the nervous or internal surface of the stomach or bowels, is well known to be a frequent cause of frightful convulsions, especially in susceptible persons, which are sometimes truly epileptic; that they are not oftener so, depends, perhaps, upon some trifling circumstance totally hid from our perception. It is true, that a frequent repetition of these convulsions, tends to derange the functions of the nervous centre, the brain, and to excite disease in its structure; but the probability of this disorganization being primary does not appear.

Epilepsy very often originates in a sudden fright; or from such application to a particular pursuit, as necessarily imposes injurious confinement; or from irritation

in the digestive tube\*. These appear to me to be the three grand remote or exciting causes of the complaint. In the first, we see it to follow immediately on a sudden and powerful impression made on the nervous system generally; in the second, from an irritability of nerve, gradually brought on by immoderate indulgence in an unhealthy and sedentary employment; in the last, from irritation of the extremities of nerves, of the most exquisite sensibility, and extensive connexions, which ramify in innumerable divisions on the internal surface of the alimentary canal—a surface of immense extent, and of the greatest importance in the human economy. But in neither case, can we recognise the paroxysms as originating

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\* By the digestive tube, or alimentary canal, the unprofessional reader is to understand the stomach and bowels.



in disorder or disease of the brain. This important organ being a kind of centre to the whole nervous apparatus, it is, indeed, intimately concerned in the production of the fits; but it is plainly not a primary and chief concern, much less are they the result of organic derangement there.

Besides the above reasons, the perfect cure of many cases of epilepsy which have been effected by art, and are still taking place, some of them of long standing, are very unfavourable to the idea under review. If this opinion were well founded, should we witness one-fourth part of the cures that are now accomplished?

It is with epilepsy, as it is with insanity, the information afforded by dissection of the state of the brain, to say the least, is equivocal and extremely unsatisfactory. It cannot be denied, that the knife of the anatomist will sometimes

discover in the heads of persons dead of the former complaint, enlargement of blood vessels, bloody extravasations, tumours, and other diseased growths; but does not a comprehensive view of the causes, symptoms, and consequences of protracted epilepsy, and of the happy results frequently following appropriate treatment of the disease, naturally lead us to consider organic derangement within the head, a consequence rather than a cause of the fits? It has been correctly remarked, that “every kind of organic lesion observed in the bodies of the insane, has been also found in the bodies of those who never evinced a symptom of insanity: and that, in numerous and accurate dissections of the insane, no alteration whatever from the healthy structure could be discovered.”\* Precisely the

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\* M. Esquirol on Insanity, in the Dict. des Sciences Medicales.



same may be truly affirmed of the disorder under consideration. The brains of thirteen persons, who were in their life time afflicted with epilepsy, were examined nearly at one time by the same physician, and no appearance of organic affection presented itself in one case.

Before quitting this part of the subject, it may not be useless to remark, that I know two living persons who were for some years constantly harassed by falling fits, and in whom, after trying in vain all kinds of remedies, (the antispasmodic powder was not among the number) the complaint spontaneously, and at once disappeared, and to the present moment they have had no return. I have no doubt there are other such cases, and they appear to me to make it probable, that the frequent failure in the attempts to eradicate this evil, from the constitutions of its possessors, has been owing rather to igno-

rance of the proper remedy, than to the incurability of the disease, from the existence of organic injury, or other cause. These patients were considered absolutely incurable, and it is likely that the same opinion was given of the child, whose case is glanced at in one of the numbers of the Medical Repository for 1823; but the patient was accidentally burnt on the chest, and the epilepsy was cured. “The subject of man’s body is, of all other things in nature, most susceptible of remedy, but then that remedy is most susceptible of error.” \*

The striking improvements in practical medicine that have taken place in this country, within the last thirty years, afford us reason to think that cancer and insanity, the most hopeless of all human diseases, are certainly often within the

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\* Lord Bacon, vol. 1. p. 66.



control of art. We have heard Dr. Munro, of Edinburgh, say, that from the cures of such diseases as are generally called cancerous that he has seen, he could not regard cancer as incurable: and I believe Mr. Young has brought forward authentic and irresistible proof that he has cured several cases of genuine cancer. Insanity, though the least understood of any disorder, even in this enlightened age, we must consider to be much oftener curable than is commonly imagined, and accordingly we find some medical men, who have paid particular attention to its history and treatment, assert that the frequent failures in attempts to cure it, is owing, not to the incorrigible nature of the malady, but to ignorance of the proper indications and mode of cure.\* And Mr. Hill, after

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\* The late and present Dr. Willis, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Cox, Dr. Burrows, and Mr. Hill are of this opinion.

many years attentive observation of this most distressing evil, affirms, from personal knowledge, that “insanity is as generally curable, as any of those violent diseases most successfully treated by medicine.”\* If the progress of medical science has wrought changes so very gratifying, in the cure of such hopeless complaints, as cancer and insanity are generally considered to be, have we not reason to hope for much greater success in the treatment of epilepsy, than has yet fallen to the lot of practitioners in general?

The remedy for falling fits, alluded to above, is a medicine sold by Messrs. Watts and Co. Druggists, 478, in the Strand, under the name of Antispasmodic Powder. The proper dose for an adult is a teaspoonful, three times a day, taken in an infusion of wild thyme, or in any other



agreeable vehicle. When it can be weighed, which is always preferable, and for which purpose I would recommend every person using the powder to supply themselves with a small pair of scales, the dose is half a drachm, three times a day, gradually increased to two scruples, and then to a drachm. Even this last quantity may be sometimes exceeded, with advantage, if less does not produce the desired effect. To children of four or five years old, or under, a scruple is sufficient to begin with, which may be augmented to half a drachm thrice a day. If this is not found sufficient, it is recommended that the quantity be still further increased, as, in many instances, children bear and require as much as adults; and parents may administer the medicine to them without the least hesitation or fear, as it is equally safe with rhubarb or magnesia. Children above ten years old ought not to take less than adults.

Medical reasoning on the mode of action of internal remedies is seldom satisfactory, therefore I shall say little on this point here. We know that particular medicines cure particular complaints, but their precise mode of action is rarely very apparent. We are, however, consoled in our ignorance by the recollection, that it is sufficient to be acquainted with the fact, for if we have a safe and pretty certain remedy for an obstinate and painful disease, we may reasonably be content to be ignorant *how* it cures. To illustrate how little we often know respecting the precise manner in which a remedy operates in the cure of a certain disorder, I would remark, that it has for many years been supposed, by those who have been frequently called upon to arrest the progress of ague, and who are justly thought the most capable of forming a correct opinion on the subject, that the Peruvian bark



cures this disorder by acting as a powerful and general tonic and astringent; but it is worthy of notice, that in the severest forms of this fever, the bark is often *directly* rejected by the stomach, and in other cases is passed off almost *instantly* by stool, yet the course of the fever is no less effectually checked by it, than when it has remained for hours in the alimentary canal, and has had time to operate as a tonic and astringent.

I can assert, from ample experience, that the Antispasmodic Powder is remarkably mild in its operation, and that it acts as a powerful tonic to the whole nervous system, and thus it appears to remove the complaint now treated of. Its use is in general attended with no *sensible* operation of any kind, but the patient is gradually cured without experiencing any other effect from it than that most desirable one of regaining his health and

strength, the fits by degrees entirely quitting him. After taking them a short time, the patient becomes more lively, his looks are visibly improved, his feelings more comfortable, and the fits are lessened in number and severity; and by continuing the powder, together with attention to diet, exercise, and the regulation of the bowels, he obtains in four, five, or six months, a perfect deliverance from the disease.

The medicine is so safe that it has often been prescribed to infants in scruple doses. And, in regard to its efficacy, a physician of ability and reputation has been heard to say, that when he could obtain this remedy in its natural state, he never failed to cure Epilepsy. Another, of equal character, has observed that it is capable of doing greater things in the severer convulsive disorders, than he ever knew performed by any other single substance.



There are two opposite states of the body in which Epilepsy appears: one, in which the patient is debilitated and highly nervous, and the habit more or less spare, the body being sometimes emaciated and the face pale; the other, in which there is no debility, the habit being full and plethoric, and the patient making often a larger quantity of blood than natural. In both these modifications, the above powders demand general confidence; but there are some points in which the treatment in one state should differ materially from that in the other, and which, for the benefit of unprofessional readers, for whom this pamphlet is expressly written, it will be well to notice here.

In the first of these forms, when the predisposition to the fits, or the actual disease is connected with debility, a generous nutritious diet, and daily exercise adapted to the strength, is highly necessary. In such cases, the patient should

take fresh animal food, of the easiest digestion, fresh eggs, jellies, and the like, as his daily food. A little good malt liquor, or wine, will generally be serviceable, and cocoa or thin chocolate for breakfast, will be much better than tea. Green tea, and coffee, is positively forbidden, and the patient urged not only to avoid all error in the quality, but also not to exceed in the quantity of his food.

Strict attention should be paid at the same time to the regulation of the bowels, which may be done in a satisfactory way, by taking one or two of the following pills three or four times a week, avoiding all articles of diet that constipate, and indulging moderately in those that have a contrary tendency.

R. Extr: Colocynth: comp:

Pil: Rhei: comp: āā ʒss.

Antimon: Tartariz: gr. ij.

Ol: Anisi: gtt. iij.

Syr: Zingib: q. s. M. ut fiant Pil: xvj.



Horse exercise is of great service in all cases of this disease, depending upon debility, especially when it occurs in delicate nervous females. Every debilitated epileptic should, therefore, take daily exercise on horseback, suited to their strength, and it will sometimes be found very much to assist the full effects of the powders here recommended. I am acquainted with a nervous young lady, who has been perfectly cured of epilepsy by the use of horse exercise alone, after the skill of several respectable practitioners had been exerted to restore her in vain. This patient never used the powders.

Sometimes, when the disease occurs in weak, spare habits, a pill composed of three or four grains of gum assafetida, taken with each dose of the powder, will increase its efficacy, and quickness of operation, in no mean degree. But the assafetida is quite inadmissible in full habits that make much blood.

The wild thyme tea, already mentioned, should be used as a vehicle for the Anti-spasmodic Powder, both by the plethoric and the debilitated epileptic. It should be made fresh every day, in the same way as our ordinary tea, and of the same strength at least; and in all instances where it can be so procured, the thyme should be recently gathered.

These assistant remedies are mentioned, because cases of Epilepsy of long standing are frequently met with, in which they are not unworthy of attention. We all know the force of habit, and it is probable, that the mere constant repetition of the fits begets a peculiar obstinacy in the complaint; in such instances, it is wisdom to bring every appropriate remedial measure to bear upon the complaint *at one time*. By this means, we do all in our power towards effecting a cure, and our exertion is the more likely to be rewarded with success.



In the Plethoric Epilepsy, which is the other form of the disease noticed above, a generous diet would certainly be injurious, though moderate exercise is very proper. Here the diet should be strictly vegetable, with a total abstinence from all strong liquors; no animal food, no spirits, wine, or beer should be touched by persons afflicted with this species of Epilepsy, until they are perfectly cured. Such patients are often troubled with many distressing symptoms, as vertigo, noise in the ears, sense of fulness in the head, especially on stooping, with other feelings, denoting a determination of blood to the head, when abstinence will be absolutely necessary to remove them. In conjunction with such a diet, and the Antispasmodic Powder, they should regularly take some pretty active aperient medicine, and to them the following will be more suitable than what is prescribed at page twenty-four.

R. Magnes: Sulphat:

Sodæ Sulphat. āā ʒij. M. ft. Pulvis.

To be taken every other morning in half a pint of tepid water, or in a small tea-cupful of senna tea.

In these full habits, blood-letting may now and then be required, but this of course must be done under the direction of a professional man. Blood-letting, however, must not often be resorted to, to diminish the quantity of blood in this disease, as it may usually be more safely and effectually done by purgatives, and abstinence; the frequent abstraction of blood having very often a tendency to increase, rather than lessen the evil it was intended to remove, a circumstance of important consideration in the treatment of plethoric epilepsy, and which was long since enforced on the attention of the profession by the justly celebrated Cullen.

It occasionally happens, that the patient

for a day or two, or more, after the occurrence of the fit, is delirious; sometimes furiously so, to the danger of himself and those about him. This I suppose to be entirely confined to strong, plethoric subjects; at least I have never met with it in any other. In order to calm a patient in such a state, the opiate liniment here prescribed may be used with immediate and most gratifying effect.

R Tinct: Opii—℥j

Lin: Saponis Comp: ℥ss.

M. ft. Linimentum.

Let half of this be rubbed into the inner parts of the patient's arms or thighs, as quickly as possible, and if he does not become calm and sensible in an hour or two after the friction, rub in half of the remaining quantity in the same way as at first, and it will rarely fail of producing the desired change. If the relief is not then complete, the whole should be used.



The kind of nervous disorders in which the Antispasmodic Powder is worthy of attention, are those where some sensible and evident spasmodic action exists; as St. Vitus's dance, convulsive fits, and nervous tremblings. In such cases, the Powder should be taken in the same way and dose as has been already mentioned, the patient regularly using the aperient pills prescribed at page the 24<sup>th</sup>. If the powder alone does not have the full effect desired, when taken for the removal of nervous tremblings and agitation, let one of the following pills be taken with every dose of the Antispasmodic Powder.

R Kinæ Sulphatis gr. xxxvj

Extr: Gentianæ ʒss. M. ft. massa,  
et divide in Pil: xxx.\*

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\* It is often difficult to get this medicine good, and therefore the prescription should not be entrusted to any druggists, but Mr. Watts, or Mr. Allen, Plough-Court, or Corbyn, Holborn, and such like.

It is common for the relation of cases to attract a very small degree of attention ; notwithstanding, I have considered it might not be unacceptable to some individuals, to add short notes of eight cases of Epilepsy and Convulsions, which were perfectly cured by the Antispasmodic Powder. The relation of these cases necessarily occupies but a small space, as the remedy is one ; requiring but little variation, and accomplishing the object in a very moderate time.

### CASE I.

A lady of high distinction had been afflicted with Epilepsy for a great number of years, indeed almost from her infancy, and, as will be readily believed, had obtained the assistance of the most eminent of the medical profession, but without gaining the least benefit. Instead of mending, from adopting the measures

that were prescribed, she grew worse, and sometimes would have as many as six or eight, and even ten attacks in the course of the day. The Antispasmodic Powder was recommended to her, and it was determined that she should make a trial of it, which she did, with the satisfaction of obtaining an effectual cure from it in less than three months. The medicine was taken in the doses before noticed.

It is remarkable, that this lady never had but one fit after she commenced taking the medicine, and this singular circumstance has taken place in several cases which, prior to the use of the Antispasmodic Powder, had resisted for many years every other means of relief.

## CASE II.

A youth, about sixteen years of age, who was severely harassed by Epilepsy, had been attending an eminent physician



for nearly three months, for the purpose of obtaining a deliverance from his disagreeable companion, but to no purpose; when he was prevailed upon to take the Antispasmodic Powder. After taking a common purge, he began them in the usual way, and doses; and it was only a short time before the fits left him, and never returned. At the period of his commencing the use of these powders, he was debilitated to a distressing degree, so that he could walk only with great difficulty; yet this medicine gradually restored his strength and spirits, and, in a few weeks, he could walk or run with any of an equal age.

### CASE III.

A person, about twenty-five years of age, who had been above eighteen years the subject of this painful complaint, was perfectly cured by the Antispasmodic

Powder, in less than four months. The paroxysms in this patient were extremely frequent and violent, and towards the last, threatened him with an impairment of his intellect.

He had spared no expence in consulting the most celebrated in the profession in this country, and had been, at different times, under the directions of a great number of physicians, but never derived any material benefit, until he was fortunately led to the use of these powders.

When this disease has been an instance of the Plethoric Epilepsy, physicians have almost invariably considered bleeding and purging as the only effectual remedies; the other medicines which are usually prescribed for the cure of the disease, being considered as adapted more especially, if not exclusively, to the removal of Epilepsy, depending upon, or connected with debility. Bnt numerous cases might

be brought forward, in proof of the unsoundness of this opinion, in which the antiphlogistic treatment alone, carried to its utmost extent, had failed to afford any relief. The following case is one of this description, in which the powders alluded to above were effectually used, after depletion had been resorted to in vain. It should, however, be remembered by the Plethoric Epileptic, that an observance of the diet before noticed is necessary to give the medicine its full effect.

#### CASE IV.

A strong man, who was full of blood, and had been afflicted with Epilepsy for nearly twenty years, was put upon a course of the medicine, here so strongly recommended, by which, in less than eight months, he was radically cured. He took the medicine in doses of two scruples twice a day, at first, which was increased



to a drachm. The fits of this patient were always extremely violent, and being of a full habit, he had been largely bled, and frequently purged, and had lived very low for a length of time; notwithstanding, he gained no permanent advantage, until he commenced the use of the above powders.

This was a most formidable case, and the habit of the patient, together with the violence and long continuance of the fits, rendered it impossible to be very sanguine in the expectation of affording relief by the Antispasmodic Powders. Yet it was perfectly successful, and the cure has been permanent. This person took the combination of salts ordered above, and observed a low diet.

It is, in such a case, that the opiate liniment may sometimes be useful.

## CASE V.

A poor woman, about forty-five years of age, had suffered, for several years, from attacks of Epileptic and Convulsive Fits. Some of the paroxysms seem to have been truly Epileptic, and others were more of a simple convulsive nature. In some of the latter, she would be for one or two hours in a state of entire insensibility, and without moving any part of the body. These fits were sometimes accompanied by so great a degree of weakness, that she was obliged to keep her bed for weeks and months together. When she began to take the Antispasmodic Powder, she had been confined to her bed for six weeks, by an increase in the severity of her attacks; notwithstanding, she was restored from it, and delivered from a repetition of the fits, in less than four months. The superiority of these powders over every

medicine she had taken, was strongly marked and recognized by every bystander; and the poor sufferer herself was so sensible of the benefit she derived from them, that from the very first she enquired for them, and took them with eagerness.

### CASE VI.

A lady, whose life was rendered miserable through frequent attacks of a Convulsive Disorder, was perfectly cured by taking these powders for some months. She had procured the best advice the metropolis afforded, yet, previous to her using the Antispasmodic Powder, this disorder had harassed her for twenty years, without her being able to gain any relief.

### CASE VII.

The subject of this case, was a delicate young woman, who had been afflicted with falling fits above four years. She



had, like all other such patients, applied to various medical men, and had taken many different medicines without benefit. A permanent cure was effected, in the usual time, by the Antispasmodic Powder

### CASE VIII.

This was an example of Saint Vitus's Dance, occurring in a young girl, who was constantly tormented by the various distortions and convulsions common to this complaint. Even in bed, she was not free from them, so that little sound sleep could be obtained, and she was altogether an object of the greatest compassion. She took two or three drachms of the powder every day for some time, and was speedily and permanently cured by it.

Some of the readers of this essay will, no doubt, be anxious to know what time is a fair trial to the Antispasmodic Powder in cases of Epilepsy; and as it is

highly desirable that no one should abandon its use, without employing it for a sufficient length of time to ascertain its effects, I would remark, that in some instances, it will afford benefit within ten days, and that, in others, manifest relief is not to be obtained from it in less than five or six weeks. One person found no sensible advantage from its continued use for a month; yet, afterwards, he was perfectly cured by it. Dr. Baillie, in prescribing the nitrate of silver for the cure of Epilepsy, was in the habit of continuing it for three months; if it did not then evidently relieve the patient, he discontinued it. Now, if this physician considered it necessary to continue so active a mineral remedy as the above, for three months, before he was justified in saying it would do no good, it is plain that three or four weeks' trial of the vegetable Antispasmodic Powder is not commonly suffi-

cient. However, two months I think a proper trial, and four or five months is generally sufficient to effect the cure.

In the convulsions of children, this powder has been found of the most essential service; and, from its effects, appears superior, in these complaints, to any other known remedy. These disorders form a very large portion of the deaths regularly noted in the bills of mortality, and therefore the Antispasmodic Powder merits the serious attention of the heads of families. A scruple, three or four times a day, is the proper dose for children, and a little less for infants.

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For the convenience of patients in Scotland, the Antispasmodic Powder has been sent to Messrs. Butler, of Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; and it may be useful to some to observe, as the demand for the medi-



cine is considerable, and increasing, and as it only sold by Messrs. Butler, and Mr. Watts, that persons in Ireland, and in the Country, will find it the best and most expeditious way to procure it, through a bookseller in their neighbourhood.

THE END.

*Just Published, in 8vo. boards, price 7s.*

# **A TREATISE**

ON THE PREVAILING

***DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER,***

Illustrative of their

**TRUE NATURE AND CORRECT TREATMENT.**

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*Adapted to General Perusal.*

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**By THOMAS JOHN GRAHAM, M. D.**

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

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PRINTED FOR CALLOW AND WILSON, AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.













